INDEPENDENT LINE.—Through Tickets
for Cabitomia via Asylinwall and Parsaria. The new
ad splendid steamship UNGLE SAM, 2,600 tuns, W. A.
fells, Commander, will leave New York for Asplinwall on
Strucky, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M. procinely, from Pier No. 3,
Jerth Eaver. The performance of this steamer on her
piet and second voyages warrants the assurance that the
new person will reach Asplinwall, in from 7 to 8 days, when
see will connect with the new and subondid steamship
AFRRA NEVADA, 2,600 tuns, J. D. Wilson, Commander,
which will be in readiness at Panarias to receive the passynperson of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the Uncle Sam, and smill immediately for Sa Fransers of the officers and owners, to insure affect, speed,
and comfort. Passengers will be landed on the wharf at
and comfort. Passengers will be landed on the wharf at
Appin wall, and take the Hanaria Railroad for the Pacific.
Appin wall, and take the Hanaria Railroad for the Pacific
Appin wall, and take the Hanaria Railroad for the Pacific
Appin wall, and take the Hanaria Fari for freight or passage
for of charge to the Passengers. For freight or passage
for of charge to the Passengers. For freight or passage
for of charge to the Passengers, for the accommodation
of the public.

Remittances—Passagea. INDEPENDENT LINE.—Through Tickets

Baven to Hartford and Springfield, and with trains over the Canal Road.

Express Trains at 2 A. M. and 3 P. M. for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worceafer and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. The 3 A. M. train connects at New-Haven with train of the New-London Road, to New-London Norwich, Stonington and Providence. The 3.38 P. M. to New-London only.

The 2 A. M., stops at Stamford and Bridssport, consecting with Housatonic and Nangatack Rulroads at Bridseport. The 39 P. M., stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridseport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Nangatack Rulroads at Bridseport. Trains into New-York—Accommodation and Special—at 59, 7 and 3 35 A. M., and 4 P. M., through from New-Haven. At 59 A. M. and 3.5 P. M., through from New-Haven. The 4 P. M. receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads, at New-Haven. The 4 P. M. receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield and Northern Hailroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven on arrival of trains from Boston at 14 and 8.50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford;) leaving Boston at 2 A. M. and 39 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of adventisement at the Station-House and Station and the station-House and Canal Callon W. WELLSTell P. S. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & Co., No. 83 South-st., New-York, sole and only authorized Agents of the SWALLOW TAIL LINE of PACKET SHIPS.

D South-st. New-York, sole and only authorized Agents for the SWALLOW-TAIL LINE of PACKET SHIPS. LYEROOL PACKETS sail 6th and 21st of every mouth. LIVERFOOL. ONSTITUTION, EVEN WORLD. CONSTITUTION, EVEN WORLD. CONSTITUTION, EVEN WORLD. CONSTANTINE, AMERICAN ONLY CONSTANTINE, AMERICAN CONGRESS, AMERICAN UNION. Persons wishing to send for their friends, and desirons of traping them out by any of the above magnificent ships, are informed that Mesers. EOWMAN, GRINNELL& Co. are the cally Agents for the above ships in this city. They shee issue Drafts from £1 and upward, which are payable at sight in cap to town throughout friends and Great fortics.

BOWMAN, GRINNELL& Co., Mr. 2. and No. 5 Regent's-road, Liverpool. Liverpool Packets leave New-York 6th and 21st of every moved.

Steamboats and Railroads.

TALL RIVER LINE .- On and after MON-

CORSHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK.

FOR ALBANY-Fare \$1.-ALBANY and

TOR ALBANY—Fare \$1.—ALBANY and KEW-YORK INLAND ROUTE RAILROAD.—Two daily express trains at 9 A. M. and 3 45 P. M., counacting at Albany with Central Line of Reitroads North and West, from new B-pôt, corner of White. Elm and Centre-sts., where through tickets can be precured, and baggage checked for Schenectery, Utica, Synamuse, Rochester and Baffalo. Passengers also received as Broome and Bowery and 20ther, and 4th-av. stations. The above trains will land passengers at Crotor Falls and Chatham Four Cerners only. All other trains will start from City Hall station, corner of Tryon-row and Centre-st. as heretofere.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and FALL

RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Wm. Brown, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Bendamin Brayton, leave on alternate days, (Sundays ex-cepted.) from Pier No. 3, N R., near the Battery, at 4 P. M. For freight, apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3. Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dis-

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD and TAUNTON.—The steamers MASSACHUSETTS and COMMODORE of this line, now run regularly as hereto-fore, alternately, leaving Fier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery-place, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'alock P. M., or on arrival of the small train, which leaves Boston at 5 P. M..

The COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stonington—Tucsday, Thursday and Saturday.

and Saturday. From Stomington-Tucaday, Reinslay and Saturday. The MASSACHUSETTS, from New-York—Tuesday, Thursday and Faturday. From Stomington—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Rewport caily, except Sandays, at 2 P. M.

For treight or passace, apply at the office, No. 10 Battery-place, or on beard the boats

POLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND

TOLETO, NORWALK and CREVELLAND
RALEROAD—Open for pussengers between Toledo
and Monreeville. Trains leave daily (except Sundays) as
follows: Leave Toledo at 7 A. M.; leave Monroeville at 22
P. M., forming a continuous line of railway, vin Cleveland
and Shelby, between New-Yark, Boston and Chicago.
The direct line from Cleveland to Monroeville, will be
epen about Jan. 20.—Office Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland
P. R., Norwalk, O., Jan., 1833.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-Winter

A Arrangement Trains leave Chambers et daily, for Albany and Troy. Express Train 6 A. M. through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Budalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock same

Mail Train 8 A. M.—Through Way Train 1 P. M. Express Train 5 P. M.—Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Tarrytown at 2 P.M., and an Evening Train at 14

Weleck For Po'keepsie at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.—For Pockskill at 5.30 P. M.

at 556 P. M.
The Tarrytown, Peckskill and Polk-cosic Trains stopes
all Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambons, Canal, Christopher, 14th
and Site-tas.
SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-at. at 7.30 A.M. for Pouglabeepsie, and at 5 F.M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stalons.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT-CAMDEN

ARTER ARRANGEMENT — CAMPEN
and AMBOY RAILROAD for PHILADELPHIA.
From Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Battery-place, at 12
clock, noon, by steamboat Jolin PiOTTER. Fare, et class cers. 85; 20 class. \$2. Returning leave Philadelphia
from foot of Wainut-et., at 2 P. M. Errigenut Line steamleat ATLAS, from Pier No. 1, at 14 P. M. Fare, \$1 50.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN 103, until further notice, Passenger Trains will run between Chicago, Toledo and Monroe daily, except Saudays, as fol-

thicago, Toledo and Monroe daily, except Sundays, as follows:
Chicago for Monroe and Toledo at 64 A.M.
Toledo for Chicago at 2 A.M.
Monroe fin Chicago at 2 A.M.
Monroe fin Chicago at 2 A.M.
This Roed, in conjunction with the Toledo and Norwalk, Lake Shore, Now-1 ork and Erie, Baffalo and Albany, and hidden River Railroads, form the only Railroad communication between Chicago and Now-York City.
And, a Railroad communication is more opened between Chicago and Norwalk Roed, which instructs the Mad River and familion and Dayton Roedo at Bellevae, the Mantiella Roed at Monrovalle, and the Circuland, Columbia and Ciccountil, and Philabergh Roedo, at Cleveland, and Philabergh Roedo, at Cleveland, Columbia and Ciccountil, and Philabergh Roedo, at Cleveland, and Philabergh Roedo, at C

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-This Road

aburgh, or further information or Bills of Lading, apply to J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 7 West-st., N. Y. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia. NEW JERSEY RAILROADS .- On and aft-

Trains leave pier foot of Duane et as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7 A.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

MAIL TRAIN at 9 A.M. for all stations.

WAY TRAIN at 30 P.M., for Piermont and Suffern.

WAY TRAIN at 30 P.M. for Delaware, via Jersey City.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P.M., every day for Dunkirk and Joffalo. Buffalo.

Both Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake
Shore Railroads for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Telede, Morroe, Detroit and Cago.

CHAS. MINOT, Supernatement.

CANANDAIGUA & ELMIRA RAILROAD

—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, Dec. 20, and until further notice, trains leave Elmira
for Canandaigna, as follows:

Mail Train at 7 A. M., or on arrival of Night Express
Train from New-York, connecting at Canandaigna with
trains on the Albany and Buffalo Road for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagars Falls.

Day Express at 6.10 P.M., or on arrival of Day Express
from New-York. The time of leaving New-York may be
seen by reference to the advertisement of the New-York and
Eric Railroad.

WILLIAM G. LAPHAM, Supt.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1852. Lendon Packets leave New-York every alternate Thurs-ley. For passage apply as above.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House an rincipal hotels. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Sup't New-Haven, December, 1832.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.

TEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILTrains out of New-York—Accommodation and Specialat 7 and 11 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.
At 9,16 A. M. and 9 P. M., for Port Chester.
The 11 A. M. runs in connection with train from NewHaven to Hurrison and Springfield, and with train over the
Canal Road.

DAY, Jan. 24, the rates of freight by the Fall River Line.
Il he advanced to 20 cents per 190 lbs. on ordinary weight
des, and to 5 cents per foot on ordinary measurement
des. Other freight advanced in production.
TISDALE & BORDEN, Agents, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st. YORK CITY RAILROAD.—Extension of the Stote of Track to Buffalo.—This road, extending from Baffa Hornellsville on the New-York and Eric Railroad, is not OCEAN HOUSE (Long Branch,) PORT WASH-NOTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (Mid-down,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steam but THOMAS HUNT, Capt. A. H. Haggerty, will leave the New-Hayen Fier, Feek slip, East River, as follows: Fig. New-Haven Pier, Peek-slip, East River, as follows:
Finday, Jan. 14, 7] A. M.
Riverday, Jan. 14, 7] A. M.
Riverday, Jan. 18, 12] P. M.
Riverday, Jan. 18, 12] P. M.
Riverday, Jan. 20, 1 P. M.
Riverday, Jan. 20, 1 P. M.
Riverday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
Riverday, Jan. 20, 3 R. M.
Riverday, Jan.

N E W - J E R S E Y RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, direct.—U. S. MAIL-EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New Jersey Railroad, vit Jersey City, leaving New-York at 8 and 5 A. M., and 5 J. M., from foot of Courtlandest. Leaves Philadelphia same hours, foot of Walnut at. Fare reduced to \$5 for first-class and \$2.56 for second-class.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON through before to the above lines and through begans. through tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggase carried to the 5; P. M. lines from New-York, with through Conductors Passenger with baggage cross the terry 15 minutes before the trains leave.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA TALLS RAILROAD open to BUFFALO.—The most direct quickest and cleapest route to Twonto, Hamilton and Canada West.—On and after TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1534, trains will leave Rochester for Buffalo and Nagara Falls as follows: 7.29 A.M. and 2.15 P.M. Returning train will leave Buffalo and Ningara Falls for Rochester at 7.30 A.M. and 4.40 P.M. Passengers for Buffalo will find this route superior in point of comfort to any other. The road is thoroughly built and equipped with entirely new cars and locomotives. The present terminus of the Road in Buffalo is on the Terraco—the most central ration of the Road in Buffalo is on the Terraco present terminus of the city.
the most central portion of the city.
WARREN COLBURN, Sup't.

#### Medical.

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor
MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR or CORDIAL—
THE EIGHTH WONDER of the BOTANIC WORLD—
The twigorating Elixir and Cordial introduced into medical
practice by the great chemist, physician and traveler. Dr. M.
Mouse, has for its basis an oriental herb, first brought from the
stony deserts of Arabia Pettren by that enthem philosopher.
The natives of that regions are canarkable for their long wity,
examption from sickness and power of sustaining fatigue, all
of which they attribute in a great degree to the use of the
herb or plant referred to, which they universally chew, and
sometimes smoke. On his return to Europe, after a long
residence in the East, Professor Morse commonced experimenting with this wonderthi natural production, and the result of his labors is the Invigorating Ehiart, which has been
indotsed by the Medical Colleges of all the great cities of
Europe as the best proparation extant for hise.

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immedi-

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JER-SEY.—New-York to Easton, Fa. Fare \$1.75.—Fall Arrangement, commenting November 13, 1832. Leave Fier No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 3.45 P.M., and for Sometville at 4.65 P.M. Esturning, leave Phillipsburg at 6 and 8 A.M. and 3.15 P.M..

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

GREATNORTHERN RAILROAD NEWYORK to VERMONT and CANADA.—Tickers are sold
at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, Broadway
and Canal-st., N.Y.—To Bellows-Falls, Rutiand, Burlington,
Windsor, White River Junction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, St. Ahans, Rome's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Begange checked through.—Express Trains leave at 3 A.M.,
and 36 P.M., in connection with the Northern Roads.
Freight by New-Haven steamers from Peck-ship every day
at 8 P.M., connecting with the Railroad to Burlington, St.
Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate
towns. The Companies forming the New-Haven Route are
determined to make it the most confortable and expeditions
winter route to Vermont and Canada.—F. HYLE.
Railroad Agent, No. 122 Southst., N.Y.

MEDICINAL WONDER
of the nineteenth century. It is, as the inst scientific men
in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine
heretofore approsed to have no existence.
A STIMULANT THAT ENTALLS NO REACTION.
Its force is never expended, as is the case with optime, alcohehe preparations, and all other excitants. The effect
of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes
them, "the last state of that man is worse than the first."
But the Elixer is an excitatrant without a single days
back—safe in its operation, perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organiza tion.

fluence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head and Mind Complaints; it is the montal physicing sought for, and never before found—the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind diseased." In cases of Neuralgia, Headacabe, Vertigo, Pain in the Nerves of the Fape, and the various trains of Nervous Affections, it will produce a cure in an astorishing short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excitement, a Tendency to Blish, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Distike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Gudiness, Blood to the Head Melancholy, Mental Debhilty, Hysteria, Indecision, Wrothedness, Thoughts of Self-Destruction, Fear of Insanity fac. It will increase and rostore the appetite, strengthen the emboarded, sense the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheertulness and equanimity of spirita and prolong tile.

store continual cheer ulness and equanizative of spirits and prolong life.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to females mark a new era in the annual of medicine. Thousands of sciuntives have been invented—thousands of sciuntives have been invented—thousands of invigorants concected—all purporting to be specified in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render, her hable. The result has herefolder been uniform. These mostrums have indeed imparted a momentary avvasely to the nervest was a transient and delaylve vizor to the muscles; but this flash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostrative greater than before, and the end has too often been unterly to paralyze the recap-rative power of the nervest and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But in MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELINIR is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hith-

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hith-erto unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction.

An appeal is made to

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia modica hitherto unheard of—a stimilani without a reaction.

An appol is made to WOMAN OF SENSE who suffers from weakness, derangement, nervousness, teamors, pains in the back, or any other disorder, whether popular to her sex or common to both sexus, to give the invigorating Cordinals strial.

LET FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Hear what the celebrated and distinguished Dr. Wood, of Missa, says of it:

MASS, INSANE HORPITAL, WORCESTER, June 1, 1943.

DEAN SE. It gives me pleasure to inform you that one of my patients, white in Beston, precursed some of your Cordial, which he tells use be has taken two weeks, and that he is entirely cured. He already holds like a new person, who is short time since leoked so pale and this, and was searcedy ealer to remain sound. I thought it sardly possible for him ever to remain such all thought it sardly possible for him ever to remain such all thought it sardly possible for him ever to remain an extremely had one. I prescribed the usual medicine used fin such essent in the Howital, but they were of no offect. In the neartime my patient had procured some of feet. In the neartime my patient had procured some of feet. In the neartime my patient had procured some of the mean strilly physician in the United States, and had been had Cornial very highly spoken of, but was one of the interchilates as to its merite until I was so unexpoundly and artification to you to think what a was a second of human matery your Cordial salevisting. With mywarmed wishes to your beatth, appiness and continued success.

I remain very truly yours.

H. A. WOOD, M. D.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS
have not in a single instance that he been earlier success of 

have not in a single instance that has been atthe modes, given their senction to any other proposition for the above complaints. It has in many violent and desperite cases of feeder radical curve after patients had been abundanced and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional cheracter.

My office having been in a store where this Cordial was lept for sale for over three years, and my apport antities of judging of its effects somewhat numerous the vasily increasing demand, and that without a single advertisement, tells for inself. I have seen a case of weakness which had resisted all treatment for over five years, both in this place and Philadelphia, and the purson a lair candidate for smide, radically cured with one dozen betries. He had spent hundreds without relief, and was cured with twenty-four doilars worth of Dr. Morse's Contail.

A. RENDALL, M. D.

C. H. RING, General Agent for the United States, No. 182 Broadway, New York.

Sald by Druggins generally throughout the United States.

R is put up in pict bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's Inviernating Corollaboun in the class. Price Siper Bastles; two bottles, Sylice bottles for SPL and Sil per date.

N. E. – In pertant St. jet recompanying each basela.

EW-JERSFY RAILROADS.—On and after the 77th of December a train will have New-York J. o'clock, A. M., from foot of Courtlandt-et. arriving hiladelphia at 12 moon, at the Kensington Station. This will be a Rebief Express Train to the 9 A. M. Express in, which will also run through in four hours. Through tests for Baildimore. Washington, Norfolk and Chariston by both lines. Tickets soid to pussengers for way statistic to the second of the Station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails, and through passencers with the station of the Mails and through the station of the Mails and the station of the Mails and the station of the Mails and throug

MANY CONCEIVE that RHEUMATISM is INCURABLE, but the fallicy of such a belief has been fully proven by the many remarkable curse effected by MORTIMORE'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND and ELOOD PURIFIER, which is known as the only reliable and permanent curarive for each and every form of this dreadful complaint. The Compound is a vegetable, internal remeely, tonic, strencthening and harmless in its effects, and can be safely administered to all agree and comit ons. Unlike other remedies, IT HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL in either affording relief or effecting a permanent cure. Testimonials from persons of the bishest standing can be seen by the sceptical, at the Central Office. For sale, wholesale and retail by W. ALEXANDER & Co., No. 1 Bucley et., (Astor House,) New-York.

SANDS'S HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP Only 12 cents. A delightful and sure remedy for Cough, Hoers ness, Consumption, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Sands's Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James 4.

YOUR WHISKERS are thin and weak, are I they? Serve you light. Why don't you use GRA-HAM'S ONGUEN'? and in six weeks your Whiskers and Monstache will grow strong and thick. It will not stain or injure the skin in any way. Price Si per bottle. Sentto any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 38 Aun-st., Fowler's Buildings.

### Water Cure.

HYDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTI-TUTE, No. 15 Laight-st. Special department for fo-male diseases.

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor. DR. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

THE N. Y. CITY WATER CURE, No. 184 12th-st., cor. University-pl. Ample accommodation for patients and boarders. O. H. WELLINGTON, M.D. GEO. H. TAYLOR, M.D.

# Legal Notices.

L'XECUTORS' SALE-Of a handsome Res-

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-In gate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HUGHES, late of the City of New York Gecessed, by greent the same, with wacchers thereof to the subscriber, at he office, No. 2 Eric Railrond Buildings, Rende et, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surroaste of the County of New York, notice is hereby even to errors having claims against 20HN A. TAYLOR, have of the 6 New York decemend to present the same with wanters thereby he subscriber, at her house, No. 200 Camarac, in the Chyol New Fork, on or before the 29th day of April mext.—Dated, New York he shatementh day of October, 1900.

LAVENIA A. TAYLOR, Administration.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice a bereity given to all per-cess having claims against the eather of DANIEL DONEGAN, lar-d the City of New York, deceased, to present the, same with vouch-est through to the ambiculiers, at their residence. No. 371 with at., as the City of New York, on thefore the York day of June sext.—Dated,

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-

A gate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-sons having claims assent JOHN B. H.L.H.E. Introduce that Gry of New-York, Physician, decreased to present the same, with wanches that we determine the state claims at the office of Charles Olimited, No. 335 Spring et., in the Chy of New York, on or before the first day of June 1977. Proc. 1977.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surroente of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all por-sons having claims against MARY M. CALDWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to

the sunctions.

New York, on or before the first day of March 1921.

York, the int day of September, 1932.

S. MARKOE.

21 14wdenW T. M. MARKOE.

Administrators.

NOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.-Notice is hereby given, that the process of the sale of the Real Estate of PETER A. HORN, late of the Cuy of New York, decoded, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogato of the Court of New York, while distributed according to law, at the Surrogate Office, in the Cuy of New York, so the first day of Yebruary work, at on o'clock in the forecome of that day, when all persons turns claims or commands against said estate will present them to said Surregate, with these proofs or wonchers.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surregate.

NOTICE of APPLICATION for the discharter of an insolvent from his sister, purement to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the necessary of the lieviced start ten—William H. Calle W. — Northern From Published January — 1998. Creditors to appear leaters Hea. Chan. P. Disly, one of the Judges of the New Tork Common Plans, at the Comment of Sand Court at the City Halled the city of New York, on the 19th day of Narch 1980, at 12 o'cock, M., y hat such appearation will be made.

10 In the Comment of the Comment of New York, on the 19th day of Narch 1980, at 12 o'cock, M., y hat such appearation, will be made.

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combers of said fourt at the City Hallet the Car of New Inc., to the 18th day of Mixch. 18th, at 18 o'cont. M. Year Pottoner. 186 is when York. — So City Hall place. N. 7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. City and the Mixed State of the Supremental Councy of New York. — John Laboch seatest Airchan Laboch and Elma N. has wife, Terryth Labo Young, Margaretta Yuna, Isaac Inc. — In particular, — In particul

SUPREME COURT.—William R. Martin and there phenomens:

Third: Notice some of the doctrines and revolutions.

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DEAFNESS—NEW DISCOVERY.—LESLEYS ORGANIC VIBRATOR.—An extraordinary,
powerful, small, newly-invented Instrument for Deafness,
entirely different from all others,—to surpass anything of
the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced,
being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It
enables Deaf persons to hear distinctly at church, and at pubtle assembles. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises
in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assicince that peasibly could be desired.

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# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

# SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

Mary, Queen of England. BY REV. DR. CUMMINGS.

The first of a Course of Lectures before the 'Christian Doctrine B. B. Society" (Roman Catholic) was delivered on Monday night, at Hope Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Cummings. His subject was "The Causes which have rendered unpopular the name of Mary, Queen of England." He said the history of England, during the sixteenth century, has been so fully and carefully studied by modern writers, and that certain convictions had been made upon our hearts, of whatever figured on those pages of history,-that in the court of public opinion ample evidence had been given, and the jury had well nigh agreed upon a verdict in the cause of King Henry the Eighth, while Queen Bess of England stands before us as the virtuous and muchinjured woman, that the name of Mary, Queen of England, seemed to be an exception to this rule—that we are left to glean facts of her life as best we may from the incidents mentioned of in her history and in that of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Elizabeth. That the term of bloody had been applied to her as Queen, in all the books for the young, and the popular literature as summed up by Burnett, Hame and Fox, the three deadliest enemies of her memory. So that where her name is quoted, it is one of those three or some other writer who has copied from them; and we modern men of every nation and religion have been kept in ignorance, as it were, of the real character of Mary the daughter of necessary to obtain for her our kind considerations, we were supported by true history, in which she is represented as superior in strength of mind, and dignity of character, and in mental accomplishments to her sister Elizabeth and her cousin Mary, Queen of Scots: while Miss Strickland had collected abundant proof to show that she was equally admired for her gentleness of inveres and symmetery of form; that she was courted for her singular wit and beauty; that the dark eye of her Spanish mother added to her grace, and her English countance rendered her all that could be desired; but that neglect, sorrow end persecution soon dimmed the girlish eyesty of the Princess; but if additional reason was required to interest our feelings in behalf of Mary, the audience would find that authority in the fact, that she was fully identified in the bath and maintenance of the necessary to obtain for her our kind considerations, we

character; but the object of the Issan where was give her praise whenever they could find circumstances to warrant it, and as he looked at the subject according to the authority of the Italian writers, he could not help in quiring was Mary Tator justly branded with the epithet he Bloody Queen, or that other causes than those which had been attributed to her given her the anne of Bloody Mary! and were those other and further causes sufficient to make her odious to impartial historians! He then stated that the authority or the Italian historian of her character was founded upon a great number of official documents, letters and dispatches brought to light by Protestant chicors, who must certainly be classed as adversaries to Mary's cause; and they were mon whose high character and standing could leave no room for cavil. Also some perilamentary records, issued by Drake; as well as royal State papers, edited by Haynes; like-wise the proceedings of State trials, containing many original letters of Mary; to which must be added the privy purse account, as noticed by Sir Frederic Madden. He would also mention the official correspondence of the French and Spanish Ambassadors to England, who were very active during her reign in the affairs of England, neither of which intriguers was friendly to Mary.

The speaker then gave an account of the case that was taken by Henry VIII and Catherine, to have Mary educated, and that under the pious training of her mother, a tree love for the Church was implanted in her boson, and that until Harry entertained the idea of obtaining a divorce from Catherine, Mary was encouraged and imide great professions in acquiring a knowledge of muste and several languages, that she was imally separated from her mother, and subsequently subjected to similar treatment in order to give place to the daughter of henry VIII; and her reply to Bishop Ridley, when that personage endeavor.

The conduct of Mary, when called upon to acknowledge hereelf an illegitimate daughter of Henry VIII; and her reply to Bishop Ridley, when that personage endeavor of to persuade her to forsake the Church of Rome, was fully commented upon by the speaker. He then contended that Mary infored a liberty of conscience, and had in many instances, pardoned Protestants, after committing offenses of an aggravated character, and in reference to causing the execution of Lady Jane Grey, he quoted the authority of Mas Strickland, to show that Mary intended to have pardoned her, and would have done so, had it not been for that traitor Duke of Suffolk and her two uncles, John and Thomas Grey, who marched upon London with their booming cannon, and again declaring Jane, Queen of England; which occasioned the greatest afterm, whereupon the Councillors of Mary appealed to her, and assured her that there would be no chance of securing peace so long as Lady Jane was alive; and while her mind was agitated she condemned her own former leady, and finally signed the warrant for the execution of Guilford Budley and wife.

the warrant for the execution of Gambie 1 show that wife, in conclusion, the speaker proceeded to show that Mary contracted the haired of the English by marrying Philip, King of Spain, who subsequently sent out the Sparish Armada against the English. The fact that sho was a Catholic and caused the death of some who were Protestants, together with the execution of Lady Jane Grey, while her offenses had been greatly exaggerated by her prejudiced, historians had been the principal cause of obtaining for her the appelation of Bloody Queen rather than the acts of her life.

berr of No. Peter Worres, thence we wherely also, the western have and grant deep inet als inwher, thence would be a handled and involved deves in the to a point in the easterly into a british and there does in the to a point in the easterly into a british and there were to a point in the easterly into a distribution of the same of the same of the same in the part of the world. Human nature in its essential clear norther before, or in the same and appetreance a threather before, or in any way appertuning, and all wharfage, transpe, advantage, and eastern the same strong, and weak points or whole it is a strong of the same of the same of the same in a sile of the premises has thefen shorehold and forming and the same of the same of the same in a sile of the premises has thefen shorehold and same the control in the same of t

Theird: Notice some of the doctrines and revolutions of the spirits.

These "rappings" are claimed to be a method of communication with the spirits of the deed. The manner in which these communications are said to be received by rups, by the use of the alphabet, &c., was noticed instances of alleged communications were related, Nearly all of these instances, he said, it is conceded, can be accounted for by Clairvoy since. Electricity, Meximeries, &c. He mentioned one case, said to have occurred by which an individual got employment out a railrup, as about the order one of serv utility of all this is

facts, how are they to be accounted for except upon the spiritual hypothesis? Before considering this question, the lecturer noticed some analagous events previous to these manifestations. Here held an incident of the operations of a serpent-thermer in the East Indies, who approached a pile of rubbish, in which were venomous serpents, imitating the serpent-hias, and with nervous workings of the leasures and himbs, which become excited and violent, until serpent after serpent came forth from the heap, moved toward the charmer, and he pisced them in his basket. He could render them as rigid as a stick, or as pliant as a cord. Females succeed in relieving certain booilly diseases; and have discovered stolen property and detected the thieves, by throwing themselves into narrows secons. An instance of this, near Benares, England, was related. A wondrous power over the nervous influence of others and over material objects is seen in the Indian devotees, who raises a stone or piece of money from the ground without touching it. The object lying between them, they approach each other flinging enchanted circles, and reciting mantras, when both, by an invincible and irresistable force, are repelled. This is repeated, the sweat pouring from them, and the blood gualning from their menths, until one of them gets possession of the article. Sometimes one of the combatants is thrown violently upon the ground by the nervous power of the other, and taken up breathless. He lies for days, as if weakened by sickness. A Bramin, in order to discover which of a number of servants had stolen a pair of spectacles, placed the servants in a row on one side of the room, and stationed himself in, the center of the room, facing them, with a braner wessel on the floor, in front of him, over which he muttered. To the astonishment of all who winessed it, the vessel moved without a visible agent, and went along the floor to one of the servants. That servant confessed the crime, and produced the spectacles. Cotton Mather's memorable Providences, r were shut as well as when they were open. Stones were seen, and felt to strike persons, when no stone was found and no mark of the blow was left. Objects moved violently, as if impelled by invisible power, were wit-

resed.

Plutarch says: "God uses the prophetic maiden as the sun does the moon—to reflect from her his thought." The enthusiasm called the divine instanct, seen in her, to frem two sources—from bodily affection and from the mind's nature. Apion declared that he himself had called up deprayed spirits, in order to impire of Homer of what ancesters and of what country he was born—while, nevertheless, he did not dare to publish what he had replied. From the comparison of these, and a thousand other similar facts, with the "rappings" and "epirinal manifestations," we may reasonably infer that they are from the same or analogous sources. In Sommenhulism, and in the measured state, it is beyond all contradiction that some person can "see"—to to express it—with the cyes closely bandaged—even seeing all that cocurs in other rooms—the solid walls being no hindrance to their vision. In this excited, unnatural state, the mind seems often to get a glimpae of the future. It is the same, sometimes, in dreams. The speaker referred to Abercrombie's work on the latellectual Powers to show instances of the forestelling of events in dreams. In insanity, persons are often very eloquent. "Everything appeared so easy to me, said one thus affected. Instances of spectral illusions of a prophetic character were spoken of. In one instance, in Seotland, the congregation had assembled in the church, when a man in the audience started up, uttered a scream, and, looking at the pulpit—his countenance indicative of terror—said, "De you not see the minister in the pulpit dressed in a shroud?" A few moments afterward the clergyman came and conducted the services in his usual health, apparently. Before the next Sabbath, however, he was in his grave.

"There is nothing new under the sun." From that region of human nature which lies beyond the vision of the eye—that region which seems to border upon the material, and itself to be bordered by the immaterial—that region which beds seem to find indefinite boandaries—that region in which the forces of Plutarch says: "God uses the prophetic maiden as the

impalpable. The force that controls masses is invisele; the force that shivers the oak into fragments is unseen. "There is something divine in Nature." That is a strange power by which the deadly serpent is made to come forthfrom its hiding place, and yield its head to be bruised by the charmer; that is an unaccountable power which enables those entranced to foresee events in the future. Who will not wonder why the insane can read without eyes, and see through solid walls without hindrance? Who will not query, with Cato, why it is that an insane man should know nore of futurity than a sane one? that the crazy girl 'Cassandra should be inspired when the venerable and wise king Priam was not? Who will not equally wonder that the age in which we are to hold converse with the spirits of our d-parted friends, and with angels, in which the former are to become our guardian angels, and "guide our footsteps into the paths of success, of holiness and happiness"—is about to be ushered in by sickly girls, and half wired men—as mest of the "mediums" are. It is undemable that almost every medium is either in ill health, or of mind below medicerity. There are but few exceptions, as Plutarch said, about similar phenomena in his times—they are to be accounted for from bodily affection, and mind below medicerity. There are but few exceptions, as Plutarch said, about similar phenomena in his timos — they are to be accounted for from bodily affection, and the mind's nature. A spiritualist writing to another person concerning his mediams said, "The mediam Juliality recovered her health spiarcetty, but, never acquired the susceptibility she had lost. She became again occasionally a medium; but no dependence could be placed upon her being such." The lecturer repeated what he had said at the commencement of his lecture—that at the same points of the cycle of the revolutions of humanity the same phenomena appear. It is gratifying to trace in connection with the manifestations of those phenomena, the cyclences that the world does move, and moves for the better. These phenomena, in former times, were attributed to dealing with the devil, or to witcheraft—for which crime in 1515, five hundred persons were burned and otherwise executed in Geneva. sons were burned and otherwise executed in Geneva. One thousand persons were put to death in the diocese of Como, in one year. Not less than 100,000 victims have perished in a few years, for this so called crime, in Germany. In England, not less than 30,900; in 1692, 19 persons were executed in Salem, and victimity. No wonder this last scene puzzled the Indians; and that they thought our ancestors either inferier in intellect, or superior in crime to the French colonists in the victinity—among whom they observed the Great Spirit sent no witches.

smong whom they observed the Great Spirit sent no witches.

The lecturer noticed some of the doctrines of the Spiritualists and their revelations. He also touched upon the theory of the seven spheres in and around the Earth, in which man is said to pass his existence preparatory to entering into Heaven. The Earth is the first; from this man passes by death to the second, which is above the atmosphere, a hight of six miles. The third still above occupies about forty miles in hight; the fourth yet further of, occupying a space much larger; and so on in geometrical ratio until you come to the seventh sphere, whence we are all eventually to pass by a kind of secend death into Heaven. In these different spheres dwell the spirits of the departed, studying the alphabet, if need be, learning arithmetic and so on, up to flaxious, if they have not studied these on Earth. They have their put dogs and birds with them. They are all clothed as upon Earth; if rich according to taste. One supernal theologian tells us that many of the females wear a plain robe confined at the waist by a girdle, A large portion of them wear their hair in flowing ringlets. Men dress as their taste inclines; some in Oriental style, with turban and Persian trowsers; others in the fashionable attire of the day. Mest of them wear all of the beare. They but wish for a dress and have it. They are taller or shorter than when on Earth as they have choose to be. They cannot well see through owane all of the beard. They but wish for a dress and have it. They are taller or shorter than when on Earth as they may choose to be. They cannot well see through oraque bodies, as wells, nor beneath the Earth's surface; nor can they pass through solid substances, or a small space. They want doors and windows opened to pass through, and seldom deign to descend a chimney. We have no knowledge of a spirit having visited any of the planets. Somnambulists see through solid substances; and witches, it is said, ride to other planets or where they please on broomsticks, never asking larger passages than keyheles. There is often a want of veracity in the spirits. Some of the mischerous ones take pleasure in instraing our meet intimate friends.

The doctrine of natural partners, taught by the spirits, was noticed. It couches that mankind are created male

spirits. Some of the mischaevous ones take pieceure in instaints our meet infinists friends.

The doctrine of natural partners, taught by the spirits, was noticed. It couches that manified are created male and female in pairs, perfectly mated. The male generally comes upon the earth first. The twain are located near each other, so that, if circumstances are favorable, they may be united. But, the chances are so against the union that it is only about one instance in one hundred and hity that they meet in marriage on the earth. The spirus can reveal the natural partners; but the good spirits decline doing so when one or soch are wrongly married. The mischievous spirits delight in telling these secrets. If, in 149 out of 150 merriages the partners are mis-mated, there will be a sussical time when the secret is out—especially, if the new doctrines on divorce pass into laws. The spiritualists say that so convinced have they become of the reality of the presence of their friends that daily intercourse with them has become essential to their happiness, and their teachings have become their rule of religious daty. The orthodoxy of their religious faith has been shaken, and they have suffered it to hang loosely upon them, ready to drop off and give place to any purer truth that might present itself—knowing that it would be besuriful because it would come from God. There, said the lecturer, surely are besufful truths to come from God! and we can easily admit that the orthodoxy that drops off for such trads, hung more loosely than the liea's skin on the doubley—which the most gentle breeze displaced, and displayed his cars to the great relief of those who supposed that they had seen a four. Happy if the pritualists except the indignation of those when they have frightened by their phosphories.

In conclusion, the lecturer noticed the doctrine of the spiritualists, that "God is a great Father magnet, drawing all souls anto himself". This may, possibly, be used duratively, to express the power of God's love; his effection

cusaces, as to freedom, responsibility, obligation, and duty, are either entirely ignored, or thrown so far into the back ground as to lose their due induce on survey and as a morel agent. Religion becomes a system of machinery by which to secure an equilitrium of outward and subagonistic forces—God and spirits, measurising and de measurising the different organs—so as that alcough to bring the histurent into proper state, and grind out a time they call beliness—an easy, comfortable, half-intellectual, half-sensual, half-sleeping, half-waking state, in which they are drawn upward, from ghere to sphere, by the force of a great magnet. All spirits are at length to get through their study of geology, botany, arithmetic and astronomy in schools fir inferior to our Free Academy, or even our Common Schools, if we are to believe these presented revelations. Swedenboorg tells us that in the course of his visits to the spiritual world, he several times met with the ghest of Aristotle, and conversed with him on astronomy. He found it difficult to sirve the old absurd notion out of him in regard to the figure of the earth. He had been to school 2,000 years to little purpose in the other world. If the teachings of these spirits are to be followed as a rule of religious daty, there is, of course, no more need of the Bible, only so far as they condescend to agree with the Bible.

But if these are spirits what then? "If any man (in this world or another) preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed—for 1 neither received it of man, but the revelation of Jenus Christ." He that dwelleth in the bosom of the Father, and is the express image of His person; He that came expressly to manifest the Father, He that is Lord of Lords in that world which these feeble spirits attempt to reveal—He is the medium (even if there are millions of others) upon whose testimous we are to rely. This great Medium, this One whose express mission was to reveal the government of the Father, Condescended to so far lift shall appear we shall appear has him so be in bim purifieth bimself as he is pure." What, though Carist came from Heaven, died on the cross, went into the world of spirits, returned again to earth—if, after all he teach personal beliness, those who are yearning after eternal bits without holiness, will receive the testimony of lying spirits before that of Him in whom dwelt the fainces of the God-bead. Some will die by suicide, others will find a home in a lunstic asylum by their "Spiritualism," and yet others will assume positions of infidels and skeptice, but if wisdom be employed the world will be wiser. These phenomena will lead those who come after to gather up the fragments to that line of study, which will explain many problems that are now a rock of effense to many. It may explain why it is that religious fensitiesm should invariably eads in the most unblushing ficenticusness. It may give the Christian philosopher to understand the conditions in the church which give origin or at least furnish the occasion for those various forms of fausticism which from time to time wise. Whatever is true or false in regard to the so-called spirits, we are certain that the day hustens which will reveal what is beyond the grave.

#### Brooklyn Institute Lectures. Mr. John Mason delivered a Lecture on

Geography in the Institute on Friday evening. The Lecturer reviewed the position and relations of ancient countries, and the advantages which the various kingdoms, empires and republics commanded in siding them in their struggles of defense and conquest. He them in their struggles of defense and conquest. He described with great clearness the special causes which had developed the learning of the Egyptians, the migration from Egypt of the founders of the Grecian commonwealths, and the heroic contests of that people in reasoning the invasions of Darius and Nerwes, the Persian memories. In speaking of the Egyptian people he observed: The impediments which intercept man in the means of procuring the necessaries of life invariably call forth energies which surment the greatest difficulties. Thus the inundations of the Nile rendered the remeasurement of the land a task of yearly recurrence, and hence they become masters in the science of Geometry. To be prepared for those inun lations it was necessary to they became masters in the science of Geometry. To be prepared for these inuniations it was necessary to observe the motion of the heavenly bodies, and therefore they became the first and most celebrated depositaries of Astronomical learning. The Lecturer graphically pur-cued the advantages which this people had conferred upon the civilization of the Greeks, the Romans, and upon the polite nations of the present period. The lec-ture was illustrated with a large and magnificent globe which the lecturer had constructed for the purpose of simplifying the attainment of Geography. The land and mountains are elevated, and the globe is therefore a beautiful miniature world. Its circumference is nearly ten feet, and the elevations are so bold that they are manifest to the eye at the most distant parts of the lec-ture-room. The land is raised wide composition, the oceanic part is green, and is therefore a piece of inter-esting wormanship.

phy, embracing a view of the discovery of the Ameri-

can continent, the expedition of Sir John Franklin, with observations upon other subjects, was, on Monday evening delivered at the Brooklyn Institute, by Mr. Meson. The audience was exceedingly slender, and in his subject as fully as if the place had been crowded to sufficiation. He then proceeded to detail the diffi culties which beset those adventurers who had added to the geographical knowledge of the present day. One of the most intrepid of those who had hitherto explored the world, was Christopher Columbus, who although of humble parentage and limited education, was full of genius. Under the care of his uncle, Admiral Columbo, he acquire a knowledge of navigation, and in years of maturity conceived the idea of another continent. At the time, Henry of Spain was fitting up end dispatching vessel siter vessel to make explorations on the coast of Africa, he entertained the idea that had could be discovered by a Western passage. Having made himself acquainted with the Potermaic and Coparnican systems, he conceived his vast design, and submitted his theory to John of Portugel. This monarch called his wise men together, who, after consultation, denounced it as altogether visionary and impracticable. John, however, expressed himself favorably in regard to the project, and again redstembled his connecilors, who came to a like conclusion. The King still remained unsatisfied, and taking the maps and charts of Columbus, sent a vessel on a voyage of discovery, but the man in whose charge this undertaking was placed soon returned, and Columbus being disgueted with the treachery of the King, refused to enter into further negotiations with him, and departed for Spain, accompanied by his little boy, his wife having died in Portugal. Reaching a Franciscan convent he begged some bread to appears the demands of hinger, and the guardian being asmewhat interested in his appearance entered into a conversation when Columbus unbosomed all his projects and relates his views, in which the fetar felt greatly interested and gave him a letter of introduction to a pricat at Madrid, having considerable influence at the Court. Columbus after encountering many obstacles eventually succeeded, after seven years ceaseless exertions, in obtaining a hearing. The king's advisers were called together to consult upon the subject, and they unsulmously earne to the conclusion that the side was absurd. Notwinstanding Columbus explained his views with great force it availed him nothing, and he returned to his old friend Jaan Perez, the San Franciscen friar, who help's a wan of clear mind and enlarged views, discovered that he hould not be overlooked. He proceeded to court, and f he sequire a knowledge of navigation, and in years o meturity conceived the idea of another c

Sir John Franklin.—A correspondent of The Cork Constitution states that, during the gale of Monday last, a bottle was washed on shore here, containing a letter purporting to be written by Sir John Franklin. It is dated Cape Bathurst, 12th of January, 1860, and represents Sir John and his companions to be in considerable want of provisions, having nearly consumed a seal that they had caught. It also states that ten of the seamen had died during the previous year, and that a bottle containing a letter was sent adrift in 1849. The letter is written on a sheet of foolscap, writing rather in different, and signed J. Franklin.

We find the above in The London Sam, of the institute is most probably one of the many fabricated statements put forth on this painful subject. None would rejoice more than ourselves should it prove true. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .-- A correspondent of

The Franklin (La.) Banner learns that the greatest afferer by the late fire at Indian Bood, in proportion to his means, was James Taylor, who owned the pattern on her of building amount in a comprising all that